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LOUISVILLE, KY., AUGUST 17, 1861.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1861.

The State of Kentucky stands committed by its past action to refuse to contribute either men or money to the General Government to be used in coercing the sovereign States of the South into obedience to the Federal Government.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Ewing, of the county of Logan, were adopted by the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature on January 21, 1861:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, That this General Assembly has heard with profound sorrow the States of New York, Ohio, Maine and Massachusetts, tendering men and money to the President of the United States, to be used in coercing certain sovereign States of the South into obedience to the Federal Government.

Resolved, That this General Assembly receives the action of the Legislatures of New York, Ohio, Maine and Massachusetts as the indication of a purpose on the part of the people of these three States to further complicate existing difficulties, by forcing the people of the South to accept of military aid, or to submit to the resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, heretofore adopted, and that the Executive of this State be and he is hereby requested to inform the President of the United States, to be used in coercing certain sovereign States of the South into obedience to the Federal Government.

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These resolutions were adopted, the first by a unanimous vote, and the second by a vote of yeas 57, nays 6; among the yeas were Richard A. Buckner, John K. Goodson, Wm. C. Ireland, Richard T. Moore, John A. Lewis, and Samuel W. Moore—all of whom are members of the Union party, and who have been re-elected to the Legislature.

The people of Kentucky then stand pledged, by the action of the Southern Rights and Union parties, not only to give any men or money to assist in the prosecution of the war against the South, but on the contrary to resist the invasion of Southern soil "AT EVERY HAZARD AND TO THE LAST EXTENT."

The resolutions offered by Mr. Ewing, which we have published above, and which were adopted with such great unanimity, spoke the true sentiments of the people of Kentucky, and it will be so demonstrated whenever an attempt is made to force them to take part in the war, either by furnishing men or money.

Nothing has occurred since the passage of the Ewing resolutions to change their correctness. They are as true today as they were when they passed. The same necessity exists now—may, a greater necessity exists now—for Kentucky to act, than existed at that time. Not only New York, Maine, Ohio and Massachusetts are arrayed against the South, but the entire North is waging against our freedom of the South a more subjugation. Messrs. Buckner, Ireland, John A. Lewis and Moore stand pledged by their FAST VOTES TO UNITE THEIR DESTINY WITH THEIR SOUTHERN BROTHERS, AND TO RESIST SUCH INVASION AT EVERY HAZARD AND TO THE LAST EXTENT! Will they stand by their word? Will they prove themselves consistent? or will they vote men and money to carry on Lincoln's war? We shall see.

Kentucky Neutrality—Neither Men Nor Money for the War.

If Kentucky should continue neutral, let her neutrality be preserved inviolate. In April last, Gov. Magoffin refused to furnish four regiments of troops for the purpose of waging war against the South. His response to the President was fully approved by the people of Kentucky. If at the same time Lincoln had called upon Kentucky for two million dollars, he would also have been refused.

Kentucky professes to be neutral. Can she remain neutral and yet furnish money to the Lincoln Government? Is not money, next to men, the principal element of war, and will not Kentucky be in active support of the Government when she bankrupts her citizens to assist Lincoln in defraying the expenses of his war?

If it was right four months ago for Gov. Magoffin to refuse to respond to the President's call for men, it is right now for the State to refuse to furnish money, and we earnestly trust that the first act of the State Legislature will be to protest against the people of the State paying one cent towards the prosecution of the war. Kentucky is not neutral with the South. The Southern Confederacy has not declared war against her, and will not so long as she maintains a position of strict neutrality; but if she actively enlists in the support of the war, she can no longer claim exemption, but must feel its effects.

The capitalists of England, it is said, will not take the proposed loan of the United States Government, because it might be regarded as a violation of neutrality. If the furnishing of money by English capitalists could properly be so regarded, certainly the furnishing of money by Kentucky would manifestly be a violation of Kentucky neutrality.

We do not believe the people of Kentucky are in favor of the war now being waged against the South; we believe they are opposed to its further prosecution; and, in our opinion, they will refuse to pay the direct tax levied by Congress at its late session, and in doing so they will do right.

We have been furnished the following private letter from a Southern Rights youth of Lexington. It was not intended for publication, but we take the liberty of publishing a few extracts from it:

DEAR UNCLE TOM: I have just got through, what I call, a great triumph. The Journal is discontinuing its publication, and is a regular reader of the Courier. He is about as near right as any of us. He is down on Lincoln and his Administration, and rejoiced greatly yesterday at the news of Lyon's death and defeat.

People are much excited here about Lincoln's army at Danville, and seem determined to put it down. Three thousand guerrillas passed our house Friday night, going to Danville.

One of the best things that has happened here is, Roger Hanson coming out in the strongest kind of a Southern Rights speech. He has just come home from Virginia. He spoke to four thousand people in Lexington on Monday and did a great deal of good. I never heard such applause in my life as was given by the audience. He was just as strong for the South as you can wish.

Kentucky Neutrality to be Violated—Louisville Correspondence of the New York Herald—Programme of the Union Party.

Elated by success, immediately after the election, the Unionites did not attempt to conceal the policy which they had determined to pursue. Neutrality, they were free to acknowledge, was a mere cloak, by which to conceal their ultimate designs. A seemingly great Union triumph in the recent Union men of their guard, and they have unwittingly let out the entire plans of their party.

We reproduce below a letter from a correspondent of the New York Herald, written from this city, under date of August 6th, in which the programme of the Union party is clearly set forth.

It was certainly the determination of the Union men of the State for a few days after the election to make the State "actively loyal," but it may be that the great reaction now going on in popular sentiment, and the fact that the Union party have not yet been able to materially alter their plans. The correspondent of the Herald states that there are ten thousand men under arms in the upper and south-eastern portion of the State, with the avowed purpose of conveying to East Tennessee the arms now in this city and at Newport Barracks.

"This purpose," says the writer, "has been avowed, and the determination is fixed as to the State for the Union."

The "active loyalty" of Kentucky to the Lincoln despotism will be shown by the immediate and despatched action of Gov. Magoffin, and the selection of an Unionist to fill his place, the conveying of arms to East Tennessee, and the furnishing of men and money to carry on the war against the South. The writer says that "Kentucky neutrality" breathed its last on the day of the election. Hereafter, "Kentucky is to be actively loyal."

We do not, however, believe that the Unionists will attempt to carry out fully their original plan. They will, however, continue to carry out, for a few days, the policy of neutrality, and then, having incurred in the prosecution of the war against the South, if Kentucky can be brought to assist in the payment of the expenses of the war, it will be an advance toward Lincolnism, to be followed, perhaps, by the open enlistment of men for the Lincoln army.

In our opinion, the people of Kentucky will not contribute a single dollar to assist in carrying on the war, and, if she refuses to furnish money as she has already proposed, she will have maintained inviolate her neutrality.

We subjoin the letter from the New York Herald, and ask for it an attentive perusal. It foreshadows clearly the policy the Lincoln party in Kentucky would pursue if they had the moral courage to carry out their plans, as determined on in the event of their success at the August election.

(From the New York Herald.)
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 6, 1861.

The history of neutrality ought to be written, for it is a thing of the past, and properly belongs to the impartial historian. The Union party, however, are not content with a short period of time, but they begin with the 10th of April, 1861; it ended with the 4th of August, 1861. I doubt if neutrality was ever so long-lived as this. It was not a neutralism, but a neutrality of convenience; but was not a dissonance, too? I doubt not, as a safeguard to an unwarmed and exposed State, it was a policy safer than neutrality, but it was not a neutrality, it was a policy of convenience.

We saw other States precipitated under the same circumstances. Tennessee had yielded to the pressure and had been just when the Union men of Kentucky were in the gubernatorial chair and two traitors as Senatorial Representatives; with the Union men in the lower House of Congress, and a probability that we should have no election before its extra session, with our State Legislature about to divide the Union into two parts, and with our Southern brethren, and to resist such invasion at every hazard and to the last extent! Will they stand by their word? Will they prove themselves consistent? or will they vote men and money to carry on Lincoln's war? We shall see.

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Men and Arms for East Tennessee.

Beyond any question, the leaders of the Lincoln party, in this State, intend, and have all along intended to furnish arms, and, if necessary, men, to the so-called Union party of East Tennessee. Such has been their openly avowed policy, and with this view, arms and munitions of war have been liberally furnished them by the Lincoln Government; military equipments have been established, and troops, it is said, have been mustered into the United States service. The command of the expedition is to be assigned to Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, whom the telegraph reports as saying that the "Union men of Kentucky were earnestly calling upon him to lead them." "Immediately after the August election," was the time fixed upon for the inauguration of the movement.

The programme, so far, has been fully carried out. The Lincoln Government has sent arms by tens of thousands for the use of the Union men of East Tennessee, and the activity observable among the Union troops in South-east Kentucky, under Nelson, Fry, Boyle, Bramlette, Hoskins, and others, indicates a clear purpose on the part, at all hazards, to carry arms to Tennessee.

It is true that an effort is being made by the more cautious leaders of their party to secure an abandonment of the enterprise, which they are fully convinced the people of Kentucky will not permit to be carried out.

It may be that the conservative council will prevail, and that after all, the vast military preparations to rescue East Tennessee will be abandoned. But the abandonment is intended to be merely temporary. It is understood that the Legislature, which is largely Union, at its approaching session, will endeavor to discover some pretext to initiate hostilities with Tennessee, and, in the meantime, the State Guard will be disbanded and disarmed, and their arms placed in the hands of unconditional Union men; and when it is thought that Southern Rights men are "bound hand and foot," then, and not until then, a hostile movement will be made against Tennessee. Until that time shall arrive, the Union men of Southeast Kentucky must curb their warlike and impatient spirits, and frame whatever excuse they can to satisfy the authorities at Washington for their failure to carry out the plans of the Administration.

The Result of the Kentucky Election.

The Northern abolition papers are jubilant over the result of the election in Kentucky. They claim it as a full endorsement of the war policy of the Administration, as a repudiation of "armed neutrality," and it is confidently proclaimed that hereafter "Kentucky may be counted on as active, zealous, uncompromising, yet, belligerent, on the side of the Union."

Kentucky has indeed fallen from her once high position when she is thus complimented by the vilest abolition papers in the country.

We subjoin an article from the Chicago Tribune, an intensely anti-slavery newspaper, showing the impression produced abroad by the so-called Union victory in this State.

There is one statement in the paragraph which we copy from the Tribune, which is peculiarly refreshing. It is that the people at the late election endorsed Woodruff's bogus Kentucky regiments; or, to use the elegant language of the Tribune, "crowned with their approbation the brave regiments which have marched victorious up the Kanawha Valley."

What these brief comments we append the extract referred to:

The splendid victory achieved by the Union men of Kentucky, on Monday last, will soon bear its fruits. The loyal citizens, now for the first time knowing their rights, will stand by their vote. The Union men of Kentucky, and contribute still more of their strength to the suppression of the rebellion. The disfigurement of "armed neutrality" is shown in Magoffin, Breckinridge, Powell, and Burleigh are repudiated; the gallant Anderson; the equally gallant Fremont; the brave regiments, are crowned with the approbation of their countrymen; and the Union men of Kentucky, and contribute still more of their strength to the suppression of the rebellion. 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A New Military Department.

The authorities at Washington have established a new Military Department, comprising of Tennessee and Kentucky, and designated as the Department of Cumberland. Gen. Robert Anderson has been assigned the command. This is the respect A. Lincoln shows to Kentucky neutrality. We are not advised as to the precise time Gen. Anderson contemplates taking military possession of Kentucky and Tennessee. When we shall learn the time, we will inform the people of Kentucky, so that they may be enabled to give him a suitable reception.

We find the following important dispatch in the Madison Evening Courier of the 10th:

"TUESDAY, ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Governor Morton yesterday received the following dispatch from General Fremont:

"HEADQUARTERS, August 14.
"GOV. MORTON: General Grant at Ironton, was attacked last night by Hardee. The railroad at Flat River Bridge is in the possession of the Confederates.

"J. C. FREMONT.

"Major General Commanding."

This movement threatens St. Louis, as it takes the command of the Iron Mountain Railroad.

"Gen. Fremont's demand or request of the banks of St. Louis for a loan of \$250,000 was politely declined by the banks. He concluded before attempting to take it by force, to await further advice from Washington. In the meantime various parties were quietly withdrawing their deposits, and gold has advanced to ten per cent. premium.

"The greatest drawback of the season is the report industriously circulated that the Lincoln Government has a tender of 50,000 troops from California. They are expected in the Mississippi Valley in forty days, a portion to go to Western Texas.

"CAPTURE.—A Cairo letter to the St. Louis Democrat, dated the 14th, states that W. C. Carson, with other scouts, captured three Rebels near Charleston—D. B. Harris, J. A. Goodell, Missouri State Guards, and F. A. Gaylord, sergeant of a company of Mississippi artillery under Pillow.

"PEACE MEETING.—A peace meeting of the citizens of Lexington, Buchanan county, Pa., was held on Saturday last. The meeting was well attended, and an opportunity allowed to those favoring the war to defend their policy. Several speeches were made on both sides.

"THE NAMES SETTLED.—Gen. Borgard has determined that the battle of the 18th July shall be known as the battle of Bull Run, and that of the 21st as the battle of Manassas Plains.

"THEO. B. EDWARDS, of Kentucky, has been appointed Consul to San Juan del Sur.

"ACCEPTANCE OF THE DECLARATION OF PARIS by the Confederate States.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury states that the following important resolution was adopted by the Congress of the Confederate States on the 8th instant:

"Resolution touching points of Maritime Law, decided by the Congress of Paris 1856:

"WHEREAS, it has been found that the uncertainty of maritime law, in time of war, has given rise to differences of opinion between neutrals and belligerents, which may occasion serious misunderstandings and even conflicts; and whereas, the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, the Netherlands, the United States, and the Kingdom of Belgium, at the Congress of Paris, 1856, established a uniform doctrine on this subject, to which they invited the adherence of the nations of the world, which is as follows:

1. That privateering is and remains abolished.
2. That the neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.
3. That neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.
4. That blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.
And whereas, it is desirable that the Confederate States of America shall assume a definite position on so important a point, now, therefore:

"Be it resolved, That the Congress of the Confederate States of America accept the 2d, 3d and 4th clauses of the above resolution, and declare to assent to the last clause thereof.

"The following is from the Saint Louis Republican, a semi official organ of the Administration, showing a force of 15,000 men. That is enough, we should think, to whip all the 'half starved, unarm'd Rebels' in the State:

"MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The 41st Illinois regiment, Capt. Fugate, which arrived here on Tuesday, was armed with Minie muskets at the Arsenal yesterday.

"The Seventh Iowa regiment also received arms at the Pacific Railroad depot yesterday evening, preparatory to embarking on board the cars for Rolla.

"There are now about 15,000 troops in the city, 12,000 being quartered at the Arsenal.

"A large body of troops left the Iron Mountain depot last evening, for Pilot Knob. The train which arrived last evening, reported that no attack had been made, but that the enemy's force was near by.

"The 21st Illinois regiment, Col. Coler, was armed with Minie muskets yesterday, making in all about 3,000 Minie muskets distributed during the day.

"Lieut. Col. Burbank of the 12th United States Infantry is now in command of the Arsenal, in place of Capt. Tracy.

"THE REIGN OF TERROR IN ST. LOUIS.—The police commissioners, to their honor be it said, refused to obey the order of the Military Dictator to suppress the Bulletin, Missourian, and Herald, and Col. McNeill, of the Home Guard, was detailed to do the work. This was promptly done by the chivalrous Colonel, and those officers were taken possession of by the military and the issue of the papers was forcibly suppressed. The Democrat, the organ of the Despot, adds the following:

"We understand that warrants are in the United States Marshall's hands for the arrest of a large number of persons on the charge of complicity with enterprises of treason. A score or so of terror-stricken gentlemen are said in consequence to have suddenly departed from the city.

"At the residences searched, a quantity of papers were seized, which are expected to disclose more or less of evidence against the parties arrested.

"MILITARY ITEMS.—Five companies from Nebraska arrived yesterday on the steamer Emile.

"A number of sixty-four pounders are now being mounted at different points, about the city, to command the approaches leading thereto. The work is under the supervision of Lieutenant Hassenbender.

"The Fourth and Fifth Illinois regiments came up from the Barracks last evening on board steamers Jennie Deans and G. W. Graham. They disembarked on the levee near the foot of Chestnut street, and marched to the Pacific depot, where they took the cars for Rolla, it is supposed. A large number of troops, in addition to these, were also sent out on this road yesterday afternoon.—[St. Louis Bulletin.

The Battle near Springfield, Mo.—Martial Law in St. Louis.

The St. Louis Democrat, of Tuesday, the organ of the Administration, has the following on the destruction of the battle, and the death of Gen. Lyon:

Gen. Lyon desired the Iowa boys, whom he had found so brave, to prepare to meet the next onset of the enemy with the bayonet immediately after dining. They said, "Give us a leader and we will follow to death." On came the enemy in overwhelming numbers, confident of victory over such a meagre force. No time could be lost to select a leader. "I will lead you," exclaimed Lyon. "Come on, brave men," and placing himself in the van, received a fatal bullet just at the pit of the stomach which killed him instantly.

The Iowa delivered their fire and the enemy retired, so there was no need of charging bayonets. Gen. Lyon's body was carefully picked up and conveyed lifeless toward the ambulances by two of his body guards. His death, as in his life, he was the same devoted, patriotic soldier, regarding his own life as of no value if he could not rescue his country. His body was carried to the city, and placed in a coffin for conveyance to his friends in Connecticut. There was no feeling of depression on the part of the army, as they expected a quick termination to revenge his death. On the Tuesday night previous he had arranged to strike the enemy, and he was being helped, singularly found himself delayed two hours behind the proper time for starting, by rumors of a skirmish on the prairie west of town, and the fact that he was postponed.

Wednesday he said to me: "Well, I begin to believe our term of soldiering is about completed. I have tried earnestly to discharge my duty to the government, and I have then called a council of war, at which there was nearly a unanimous voice for evacuating Springfield. Gen. Sweeney, being in striking distance, he also pointed out a battle as soon as the enemy were within striking distance. He also pointed out the loss of reputation both to the General and his officers which would follow such a step.

He was pursued, and Thursday when the brigade quartermaster inquired when we were to leave Springfield, Gen. Lyon replied, "I will leave here, and I will not return without a battle he would certainly have been pursued by a host of unpunished rebels, and likely have his head cut off. After being wounded he exclaimed to Maj. Schell, 'The day is lost,' but the Major said, 'No, General, it is only a delay, and you will be back again.'

When Gen. Lyon, who commanded the eastern division, heard of the death of the General, he was so shocked that he fell. It was not a little after 9 o'clock, and the battle had raged with a fierceness seldom equalled, for over three hours. The sun shone like a fire, and the clouds over the valley, a fit emblem of mourning for the departed hero.

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First Kansas Regiment was in the thickest of the fight.

At 4 o'clock on Sunday morning (Gen. Sigel) concluded that it would not be prudent to resume the battle, the whole column of troops, following by large numbers of men, with all that they could gather up in the shape of movable goods, commenced a retreat from Springfield in the direction of Rolla. They brought all their arms and baggage with them, and also all but three or four cannon which they were obliged, for some reason, to leave on the ground. Our informant came out where we were, and in ten or fifteen miles this side of Springfield, where he took the stage. He left them about noon on Sunday.

LETTER FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Facts of the Springfield Battle—Sigel's Retreat Cut off—Disarm and Condemnation—The Battle that Caught Fremont's Troops of Citizens—Sigel Captured.

(Correspondence Louisville Courier.)

ST. LOUIS, August 15, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier: We are beginning to see a little more clearly into the results of the battle of Springfield. The Republican papers now concede that they have lost 200 killed, 600 to 700 wounded, and five cannon, and this is doubtless much below the real figures. It now appears from the most authentic information that the battle was fought by Missourians alone, under General Sterling Price, and that their number did not exceed that of the Rebels. If it equalled it, McCulloch was in the meantime executing a flank march to intercept Sigel's retreat upon Rolla, which, it is said, he has successfully done, and Sigel's entire command is now in the hands of the Southern forces.

At any rate, the Democrat admits that, at least, the Rebels captured Sigel, and that they have taken possession of the Springfield. Gen. Sweeney, being in striking distance, he also pointed out a battle as soon as the enemy were within striking distance. He also pointed out the loss of reputation both to the General and his officers which would follow such a step.

He was pursued, and Thursday when the brigade quartermaster inquired when we were to leave Springfield, Gen. Lyon replied, "I will leave here, and I will not return without a battle he would certainly have been pursued by a host of unpunished rebels, and likely have his head cut off. After being wounded he exclaimed to Maj. Schell, 'The day is lost,' but the Major said, 'No, General, it is only a delay, and you will be back again.'

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When Gen. Lyon, who commanded the eastern division, heard of the death of the General, he was so shocked that he fell. It was not a little after 9 o'clock, and the battle had raged with a fierceness seldom equalled, for over three hours. The sun shone like a fire, and the clouds over the valley, a fit emblem of mourning for the departed hero.

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WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

(Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.)

Letter from Manassas—Kentucky Regiment—Col. Thomas H. Taylor Appointed Colonel—Ben. M. Anderson, Major—Jr. of Prince Jerome, &c., &c.

CAMP BARTON, NEAR MANASSAS, VA., August 10th, 1861.

The welcome news was received yesterday that our troops had arrived at the Junction. And immediately Quartermaster Sergeant Kirk was dispatched with a detailed to "fetch them."

But scarcely had the wagons got beyond our sight ere the sky was overcast, and such a thunder storm I never witnessed, and such an indiscriminate rush for a place that could afford relief from the approaching deluge I never saw before. We have learned long since that these Virginia rains are anything but trifling in their nature, as the rain comes down by barrel-fulls, and every ravine and road resembles a creek.

Our tents had been pitched, and the men were glad to get out of the rain. They were glad to get out of the rain. They were glad to get out of the rain.

It is reported that a Rebel force is moving from Maryland to Great Savage Mountain, and that the Rebels are ready for them.

Gen. Sumner was ordered to day to raise a regiment of 5,000 men in Massachusetts, and to be sent to the front.

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The Telegraph.

Yesterday Noon's Dispatches.

THE "REBELS" ADVANCE.

Anderson's Command.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

A NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

CALIFORNIA SOLDIERS.

To invade Texas and Arkansas.

More Arms Ordered for the Federal Government.

LEE SENDS ROSECRANS!

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

From Washington.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Gen. Rosecrans is authorized to accept regiments from (Western Virginia, which he does as fast as they are ready for service. He is confident under his hand to be free from deleterious influences, as well as a splendid dy, instants.

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